of 1850, and a surrender of the policy avowed by this Government. It is not to be presumed Mr. Marcy will enter into such an arrangement now, or isdeed any other relating to San Juan, to which Nicaragua eball not be a participating party.

Metab rs of the House, and outsiders and such like, mustered to the number of several hundreds on board Vanderbilt's steamer yesterday afternoon to er joy his hospitality and admire a fine specimen of American genius It was not ascertained preclass; how many votes were secured by tale operation pordid gentlemen c nelusively commit themselves sgainet the other line They are quite willing to hear what Mr. Collins bas to say, and would not even object to a feart at his cost. Senators were scarce at the festival, though it is no secret that the Collins line will have to encounter a pretty severe ordeal in that chamber; and in the House, 200, notwithstanding all the quiet management of the last s'x months. There is a strong disposition in several quarters, to give the year's notice for INDEX. terminating the contract

### THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Monday, July 28, 1856.

The House has done a very good business to-day for Free Kansas. An attempt to suspend the rales and force through the Senate's bill, with Mr. Dann's amendment restoring the Missouri Compromise, did not pass, aith ugh thirty Free State men voted for it. The Border Ruffians voted for ic, too. Tae House refused to suspend by a vote of 103 to 72 The passage of the bill would have given the Senate the power to annoy the House for the remainder of the session, without accomplishing anything for Kansas by either branch of Congress.

In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Sherman offered en ther amendment to the Army Appropriatien bili, providing for disarming the Terrisorial Militia, the retention of the troops in the Territory with power to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, and to disarm all bodies of lawless men, and suspencing the Legislature and laws of Kaosas until Congress shall have taken action in relation thereto. After a sharp debate between Messrs. Sherman Stanton, G ddings and Grow in support of the amendment, and Messrs. Stephens, Smith. Davidson and Warner against it, it was adopted by a vote of 81 to 47.

Mr Ball of Opio, offered a valuable amendment to the same bill, which was not understood by the House and was lost, declaring that on and after November next the supervision of the public buildings shall be under the control of the Secretary of the Interior instead of the Secretary of War, and after that time that no person holding a mil tary commission shall be employed to have charge of any p rt on of the public buildings

The House refused to devote a day to the business of the Distr ct.

To-m-rrow will be further devoted to the Appropriation bills. The administration men are in a high fever to think that the appropriations are made to carry Free Kansas.

Special Dispatch to The N Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON. Monday, July 28, 1856.

The House agreed to bold evening sessions during this week. Mr. Dowdell, of Alabams, in Committee of the Whole, this evening, acknowledged that Mr. Fillmore was a little national, but thought it came with bad grace after faming the flame of Ab-lidonism for ten years. Mr. Whisney, of New York, is now addressing fifteen members and the pages, upon Know Nothingism in general and the In-maculate Concep ion in particular, Mr. Haven of New York in the Chair. Herbert made his oppearance at the Capitol to-day, but I did not see hun in his seat.

FROM WASHINGTON. FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Monday, July 28, 1856.

The President has nominated to tas the Senate John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, to be Governor of Kansas in the place of Samnor removed. Mr. Geary, for many years a Civil Engineer, was elected Colonel of the Becond Pennsylvania Regiment in the Mexican War. He was appointed by Pres dent Polk in 1849, to proceed to California as Postmaster of San Francisco. He was subsequently appointed by General Riley, Junge or alease. He was the first mayor of San Francisco under the City Charter, and was appointed by the State Legis ature as member of the Board of Commissioners for the funded debt. He is represented as being fully forty years of age and admirably fitted for the discharge of the duties of the office to which the President has appointed him.

General Heusten has just completed a letter to his constituents defining he political position, and declaring for Fillmore and Dutelson.

### XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... Washington, July 28, 1856.
The bill to smead the Diplomatic and Consular system was taken up and passed.
On motion of Mr. PUGH, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to inform the Senate whether may application has been made to him by the Governor of California to maintain the laws and peace of that State against the usurped authority of the Vigilance Commutee of Sau Francisco, and alse to communicate whatever information ne may have respecting the Vigilance Committee.

Vigilance Committee.

Mr. CLAYTON presented the petition of Mr. VanCerbit, paying for the passage of a law authorizing
the Postmaster-General to contract with him for carrying the mail in steamers from New York to South-

Mr. CLAYTON also introduced a bill which was re-Mr. CLAYTON also introduced a bill which was referred, proposing monthly trips for ten years at a compensation of \$16 680 the round trip, the Government baving the power to increase the same to semi monthly service by giving sufficient notice, and to appropriate to its use any or ad or the steamships at a price to be agreed upon by the Secretary of the Navy and Mr. Vennerbilt, and in case of disagreement their price to be determined by valuation.

The bills making appropriations for the construction of barbers at the mouths of Grand River and Beach Lake, Michigan, were pas-d. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was-d by a vote of 117 against 48, the bill appropriating \$200,000 for continuing the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids, in the Mississippi River.

Mr. UUNN moved to take up the Senate's bill providing for the admission of Kansas into the Union, his intertice being to offer a substitute reorganizing the Territors; rectoring the Missouri Compromise and dismissing indictments for treason, etc.

The mation was negatived by a vote of 103 against 72—not two-thirds.

The motion was negatived by a vote of 103 against 72—not two-thirds.

Mr DENVER, from the Select Committee, moved a suppersion of the rules in order to caable him to make a report on the Pacific Railroad bill.

Motion negatived by 77 a-ainst 87.

The Senate's resolution appropriating \$3,000 for a modification of the p an of the Custom-House at Ellewith, Manne, was passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole of the Army Appropriation, bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole the Army Appropriatio. bill.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment that no part of the activation of the United States shall be employed to aid in the enforcement of the alleged laws of the Legislative Ass mbly convened at Shawnee Mission until Congress ceclares whether those laws were passed by the Legislature chosen in conformity with the organic law; and, until Congress to declares, that it shall be the cuty of the President to use the military forces to preserve passes, suppress itsu rection, repel invasion, and protect the persons and property of the cut of the Territory, on the highways of Mission and shewhere, against unlawful search and seizure; and that the Pr sident disarm the present militia, recall all United States arms, and prevent grand mea

from going into the Territory to disturb the public peace or enforce real or pretended laws.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Leiter) decided the amend-ment out of order, but was overruled by a majority of

two.

Mr. SHERMAN said his amendment was just, fair and henest, and would do more for the settlement of the Kaneas difficulties than all the bills for that purpose

the Kansas difficulties than all the bills for that purpose put together.

Mr. STEPHENS contended that Congress had no right to decide on the validity of the laws of Kaussa. Teat was a question for the Juriciary. He was for the people of the Territory governing themselves.

Mr. GROW insisted that it was the bounden duty of Congress, to protect the citizens in all the rights guaranteed them in the organic act. They were controlled by despotism and neuropation, and he was not willing that the Federal troops should coerce them after they had been trampled down by maranders.

Mr. STEPHENS, replying, said he believed that the Nebraska-Kansas bill was a proper one, and would have admirably answered the purpose for which it was cesigned, had its operation not been obstructed by those who opposed in the beginning and clamored against it throughout.

Mr. PHELPS remarked that Mr. Sherman's amendment was a violation of the Constitution, which instru

Mr. PHELP's remarked that air, sherman a amend-ment was a violation of the Constitution, which justru-ment guaranteed the right of the people to bear arms, and provised for the maintenance of militia.

Mr. GIDDINGS was opposed to giving the Execu-tive funds to support desposi-m and neuropation. He would not vote a dollar for the Army without limiting

the appropriat ons.

Mr. SMITH of Va. wished the country to know Mr. SMITH of Va. wished the country to know that a party in the House design to stop the wheels of Governernt, and force the Senate into cooperation with a measure not practicable, and the only effect of which will be revolution, and, he would add, moral treason. Mr. DAVIDSON said the Republicans proposed attaching to this bill an objectionable feature to which they knew the Senate could not and dared not agree. It was treason thus to pass appropriation bills. Let the metat of on their merits.

Mr. WARNER maintained that there was no power of the country of the lags of

Mr. WARNER maintained that there was no power in Corgress to pass on the validity of the laws of Kansas—that it was for the Judicinry to do so.

Mr. Sherman's amendment was adopted by 88 against 40, when the C mmittee rose.

Ten thousand extra copies of the report of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad were ordered to be printed.

The House then took a recess till 7 c'clock p. m.

The House then took a recess till 7 o'clock p. m.

The House then took a recess till 7 o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. TALBOTT avowed his cotfidence in the De mocracy, characterizing the Know-Nothing and Republican parties as revolutionary and antagonistic to the best interests of the country

Mr. DOWDELL sulogized State Rights doctrines as a remedy for the evils resulting from Arti-Slavery tansiticism. He preferred that the who'e Slavery unstitution be abolished at one blow, than its boundaries prescribed by legislative act

Mr. WHITNEY entered into an argument to show that the Rusan lightrarchy claim supremacy over the

prescribed by legislative act

Mr. WHITNEY entered into an argument to show
that the Roman bierarchy claim supremacy over the
civil laws of every country yet for this there are
apologists and advocates in Coogress.

Mr. CRAIGE asked what legislation the American
party proposed sg mrt Catholics?

Mr. WHITNEY replact: None at present, but they
wish to amend the naturalization laws, which to a
great extent would reach the evil. He advocated the
acquisition of Cuba. He contended that the Papal
power opposes civil and religious liberty and the
spread of intelligence. It therefore ought not to be
recegnized as a political element.

Mr. BURNETT said: In his judgment the Republican
party was purely sectional, and if successful the result
would be the destruction of the Constitution and the
Union. On the heats of Members who formed the
Congressional Aid Society, including Mesers. Banks
and Mace, rests the responsibility of all acts of outrage
in Karsas. The R-publicans do not desire the bleeding wounds of that Territery to be healed. They want
to keep them open for political excitement North. Nobody supposes Fillmore stands a chance of election.
He believed that the Know-Nothings prefer Fremont
to Buchanan.

# ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN AT QUEBEC.

THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

[Y THE INDIAN.]

QUEBEC, July 27, 1856. The screw-steamship Indian, from Liverpool at 9] o'clock on Wednesday morning the 16th inst., arrived

at Quebec at 11½ o'clock this (Sunday) moraing.

The steamer City of Baltimore sailed from Liverpool at 91 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, 16th

inst., for Philadelphia.

The steamer Alps sailed from Havre for New York at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on Tuesday, 15th inst.

The steemship Washington sailed from Southamp ton en Wednesday noon, the 16th inst , for New-York The Cunard steamer America arrived at Liverpool at 7:30 p m., on Sunday, the 13th.

The Collins steamship Atlantic arrived out at 7 a. m. Wednerday, the 16th.

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell made his anxiously looked for motion of inquiry, demanding to be informed what course the Bricish Government proposed to adopt in reference to the suggestion of the Congress of Paris respecting the affairs of Italy.

Lord Palmerston replied that it was not expedient to make known the intention of the Government. Mr. Diraeli and others spoke on the subject, when

the motion was negatived. The Government of Honduras has prepared a memo rial to the European Powers, inviting them to guar. antee the right of transit from the Atlantic to the

The Duke of Cambridge has been appointed Commander in Chief of the army, and Lord Palmerston secorated with the vacant garter.

Nothing can exceed the quiet of the political world at this moment in Paris, and the journals only reflect the general dullness.

General Pelesier was expected to arrive at Marsealies between the 15th and 25th inst. A banquet will be given him.

The Journal du Pays says that in political saloons in London there is a talk of the abdication of King Otho in favor of Prince Adalbert of Bavaria, who, in that case would go through all the religious formalities necessary to the accomplishment of such an event.

Letters from Athens also speak of the rumor, but

they add that the Queen of Greece is strongly opposed

to her husband's design. We give these reports with all reserve.

SPAIN.

A Ministerial crisis has occurred in Spain, and Espartero has tendered his resignation.

It is reported that the difficulty with Mexico was settled, and that the fleet sent there would return to Havana.

ITALY.

The Sardinian Government demands a credit of a million to erect fortifications. The demand is urgent. AUSTRIA.

A daughter has been born to the Empress of Austria.

RUSSIA.

Trade was very active at st. P-tersburg and Riga. The railway concessions were still in abeyance.

# LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Corron-The market was dull, but prices had an dergone no change. The sales of the three days amounted to only 12,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 2,000. The market closed steady, but with a very limited demand

BREADSTUFFS, generally, were firm, and 'n some cases slightly fligher. Wheat had advanced 2d per bushel Flour was firm, and the better grades had in-proved a trifle, but in erior were unchanged. Corn firm, especially White, which was scarce and selling

at 30/6@32/; Yellow and Mixed at 29/6@30f. PROVISIONS-Pork was firm and tending upward; but other articles were unchanged in every respect. Consols closed at 957 2 954.

[BY THE ARARIA.]
HALIFAX, N. S., July 28, 1856.
The R. M. stearship Arabia, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool on Saturday morning, 19th unst, arrived at this port at about 3 o'clock this afternoon, but owing to a heavy storm it was impossible to transmit her

She brings 122 passengers for Poston, among whom are S. S. Lewis, Paran Stevens of the Revere House, and Miss Davesport, the actress.

The screw steamer Ætna, of the Cunaro line, which was advertised to sail for Boston on the 17th inst , has been withdrawn.

The screw steamers Anglo Saxon and Canadian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th.

The Arabia has £390 specie for Boston

July 20, at 8 a m, off Balby Cottors, passed royal July 27, lat. 43 36, N. long 56 52, exchanged signal

with ship Alexander Johnston.

The Arabia sailed from Halifax for Boston, at e'clock p. m -weather clear, with light southerly wind, and will be due at Boston at an early hour on

Wednesday morning. The Liverpool papers state that the difficulties which have for some time surrounded the relations be tween Great Britain and the United States are in fair way of adjustment; and it is understood that great assistance has been rendered by William Bro M. P , in the discussions between Mr. Dallas and Lord Palmerston, which, it is confidently believed, will prevent o rupture between the two countries.

GREAT BRITAIN. In Parliament, several items of minor interest have transpired. A Committee of the House of Lords have recommended that all executions henceforth should take place within the jail precincts, as in the United States, but no interference is contemplated with the usages of capital punishment in British North America or Australia.

The Decimal Coin Committee will not report during

The Decimal Coin Committee will not report during the present section of Parliament.

Secretary Labouchers states that the Government has advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 1st of May, and that the Honie Government had sent out troops to prevent an apprehended Caffre rebellion.

On the 16th inst., the Queen received 14,000 Crimean trees at Alderbett Came.

On the 16th inst., the queen received the state of troops at Aidershott Camp.

The Queen has gravited five years' exclusive privilege to Messrs. Lard, Hindson and Henshow, of Liverpool, to sell the gnano of three islands of the south coast of Arabia recently ceded by the Imaum of Mus-

An exple ion occurred at the Cymmer coal mine, near An explo ion occurred at the Cymmer coal mine, near Caroiff, and 110 men were killed.

The trial of Wil iam Dove, for poisoning by means of trychnue, was going on at York, and excited attention recond only to the Palmer trial.

John Frost, the Chartist exile, had rejoined his family, tesicing near Bristol.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England was in seveion at Chelmeford.

Professor Frazer is elected to the Chair of Logic in Edinburgh University.

FRANCE. The Moniteur publishes a list of British soldiers decorated in the Legion of Honor.

The French funds closed on Friday as follows: 3 per cents, 71f; 4j per cents, 92f. 75c.

SPAIN.

SPAIN.

A formidable insurrection had broken out in Spain. The imbroglio began by the Opposition compelling E-partero and the Ministry to resign, and the appointment of a new Ministry, composed of O Donnell as Minister of War; Deaz, Foreign Affairs; Cantero, Finance; Roeas, Interior; L Uzdaga, Justice; Al lado, Public Works. Espartero was supposed to have left Macrid; at least it was not known where he was. Ima ediately on the new appointments insurrection broke out in Madrid, and the National Guaros assisted the citizens in erecting barricades, and being attacked by the troope, fighting ensued in the streets for twenty-four hours, with much loss on both sides. On Tursday, the 15th, at 4 o'clock p. m., a suspension of horbilities was agreed to until 5 o'clock, to allow the insurgents to make their submission. At the expiration of this time fighting seems to have been resumed; for most of the accounts se have are Government dispatches, dated at Madrid, 4 o'clock p. m. on the 15th, stating that the insurrection was suppressed, excepting a few bandits—one under the command of Pachets, the celebrated buil-fighter. The Queen presented herself to the combatants, and a Government dispatch says she was respectfully received, but other statements say that the insurge-1st proclaimed a Republio. Gen. Infaute, President of the Cortes, commands the insurrection. Gen. O'Donnel has appointed a new municipality to Madrid, and has declared all Spain in a state of siege. He is acting with vigor, but the Paris dispatches say that the French Government do not believe in his remaining master of the situation. O'Donnell, by decree, oissolves the National Guard, and calls on them to deliver up their arms. General Infante assembled the minority of the Cortes, but O'Donnel's dispatches say that the French Government do not believe in his remaining master of the situation. O'Donnell, by decree, oissolves the National Guard, and calls on them to be dispersed handlessed the minority of the Cortes, but O'Donnel's dispatches as more or less

place, and with was infinitely with the concurrence of a part of the inhabitants; but, according to private intelligence, he was not followed by the troops, who, on the contrary, ratired to the hights and castle which command Saragosea.

A later telegraphic message from the Captain-General of Catalons, dated the 17th, states that all was tree call in that winginglity.

A later telegisphic message from the Captain-General of Catalons, dated the 17th, states that all was tranquil in that principality.

The Paris correspondent of The Daily News of Thursday evening says: "I learn from a reliable "source that the French Government has already given orders for the formation of an army of observation on the Spanish frontier."

Modrid, July 16.—At 8 o'clock this morning, the insurrection was overcome on all points. Gen. Concha obtained possession of the Toledo Gata. As some of the integents still held the Plaza Seltaldo, measures were taken to attack them. The various bodies of the lower orders were commanded by Pachets. At 10 o'clock the last remains of the insurgents dispersed throughout the city were annihilated. Pachets was killed. Twelve pieces of artillery were in possession of the insurgents at the Plaza Sevaldo. The Queen visited the wounder. Happily the victims were not 1 umerous. The Government has been admirably supported. The disarming of the National Guard is actively carried on, and the thoroughfare is reestablished. All is tranquil in the provinces, except at Saragosss. Madrid, July 17.—To day order is completely testablished at Madrid. The Queen, accompanied by the King and Marshal O'Donnell, has just reviewed the garrison troops, and the people received their Majestice and the Marshal with enthusiasm. To-mornow will take place the solemn burial of soldiers whe have died glorionsly in defending the throug and order. The twelve pieces of canton posted on the Plaza Sevaldo were captured by the 10 jal troops after several hours fighting.

The Loncon Daily news pupilishes the following de-

The twelve pieces of canton posted in the Fazz servald were captured by the 10 yal troops after several hours fighting.

The Loncon Daily news pupilishes the following despatch from its Paris correspondent, dated Madrid, Thursday:

"The insurrection here has been suppressed, after a combat which lasted thirty hours, and was fiercely obstinate. The dead are very numerous. The National Guards have been disarmed.

"Forty Deputies, now present at Madrid, having associated themselves to convene the Cortes in a legal manner, were dispersed by the troops. The whereabouts of E-partero is still unknown, but he is still probably at Baragosas or at Sogroio. It is asserted that the insurrection has been victorious at Saragosas, and the garrison there goes along with the people."

By news from Barcelona it would appear that Catalenia is also in a state of insurrection.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times, under date Thursday evening, says that a private telegraphic dispatch announces that not only Saragossas, but all Aragon is in insurrection. All Aragon, it is supprised, means the large towns that have followed in the wake of Saragossas, with their respective garrisons.

The King has appointed a commission to report upon the means of expanding the Dutch Eastern comnerce, the Isthmus of Suez canal, &c.

GERMANY. The Zolleverein hav effected their object to establish a Custom Heussard establish, bonded warehouses there. Most of the goods smuggled into the Zolleverein came through Bremen.

DENMARK. Some disturbances have occurred in Copenhagen from the preaching of Mormons. The military arrested the offenders.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor has granted an extensive amnesty on the birth of his second daughter.

The English Peninsula and Oriental steamship Company have put on a weekly steamer to Ibraila, in op-

ITALY. Naples letters say that the rigos of revolt are more

frequent, and ever the army is discontented. Austria has sent another note of remonstrance, and a letter in Borsen Hall says, if not attended to, a special embassis of will be sent to demand a categorical guaranty. Austria is supposed to be acting by the instigation of

TURKEY.

The Hospodars of Moldav a and Wallachia are definitely removed, and replaced by Lieut. Prince Ghikase Lieutenant of Wallachia, and the Bayard, Theodore Walsh, Lieutenant of Mollavia.

Marshal Pelizsier I ad lacded at Constantinople.

THE CRIMEA.

The Crimes was entirely evacuated, except that the allied ships were carrying away hewn stone and iron from Serastopol.

Gen. Lucers had issued orders to respect the graves

The following diplomatic amments are rumored certain: M. Kiele eff to Paris, Chreplowitch to

as certain: M. Kiche M to Para, Chreplowitch to Londor, and Boatenieft to Constantinople.

The Emperor Nicholas is reported to have left a memoir of his reign; to be published five years hence.

The crops in Seathern Russis looked well.

English teamers keep up communication between Constantinople and Odessa.

The Grand Duke Michael is betrothed both youngest eister of the Regrat of Bacen.

The coronation of the Czar is officially fixed for the 31st of August.

SREECE. The Russian Government has sent the disbanded sol-diers of the Greek L gion back to Greece, but the Greek Government refuses to receive them, and calls upon the British Government for assistance to refuse them.

E! EGYPT. The Government has reduced the charge for the transit of Australian gold via Egypt to sper cent on the value.

Arabia and the Holy Cittes continue disturbed.

The last Scheriff sent from Constantinople was refused

INDIA.

Bembay dates are to June 104. The monsoon had commenced, and rain was abundant.

The Indian Government meditate a new five per-

eept loen Another insurrection of Santals from famine is ap-The insurrectionary movements in Northern Madras

are reppressed.
Choicis raged at Pattus.
The expert of cutton is active.

CHINA. CHINA.

Heng Kong papers of May 22, report the Chineso insurrection over around Canton, but broken out again at Hosan, and the insurgents held most of the chier. On the whole, affairs were not improved.

Freights at Hong-Kong to the United States \$16 for Tea, and \$30 for Siks. At Canton, May 8, 814 was asked, but no Preights were offering. For California, \$11 was asked.

AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne dates are to April 25. The political news was unimp rtant. Trace more active. Gold had declined to 76/6. The mails had been landed in Melbourne by the ship Reyal Charter in 59 days from Liverpool.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTOS MARKET.—The Brokers' Circular reports that the advices from America had exercised nuclear reports that the advices from America had exercised nuclear reports that the services from America had exercised nuclear and closed with a moiera-e demand at previous race. The sales of the week amounted to 38,000 bates, i.eluding 25,500 American; speculation took 2,500, and exporters 5,500 beles. The brainess on Friday was about 10,000 bates, of which 2,000 worse taken on speculation at for export.

The export sales for the week were mostly for Russia. The fille wing are the authorized quasitoms: New Orleans Fair, 7a., Middling 65-16d; Nobite Fair, 6id, Middling, 6id; Uplands Fair, 6id, Middling, 65 lied; Nobite Fair, 6id, Middling, 6id; Uplands Fair, 6id, Middling, 65 lied; Nobite Fair, 6id, Middling, 6id; Uplands Fair, 6id, Middling, 65 lied; Nobite Fair, 6id, Middling, 6id; Uplands Fair, 6id, Middling, 65 lied; Nobite Fair, 6id, Middling, 6id; Uplands Fair, 6id, Middling, 6 lied; Uplands Fair, 6id

ester incicate a dull market Liverpool Berabstuffs Market.—Breadstuffs LIVERPOOL BHEADSTUFFS MARKET.—BREADSTUFFS generally were a shade higher. The Brokers' Circuiar reports an advance of 6d. \$\Phi\$ bbl. in Flours with a fair business. Wheat \$2\pi\infty\$ bush higher and in good request. Cors in active speculative demand at 1/ advance. The weather was cold, rainy, and ungetial The following are tree quorations of Messics. Richardson. Spece & Co.: Western Gaust Flour, integriar, as to quality; Baltimore, 35/68/; Philadelphia, 31/68/; to 10, 35/637]. Red Wheat, 9/9\pi\infty\$ white, 10/6\pi\$ 11/6. White Corn. 82/; yellow, 30.

Liverpool Provision Markett.—Messics. Richardson, Spenes & Co. spland, Athya & Co. and others report Seef and Pora uncha. ged in every respect, but rather more inquiry for both. Bacon firm at former rates. Lard dull, and cen high cow, ward; sales of the week 60 tune, at 67/205/. Tallow firm and a large business doing attather higher rates. North America., 50/205/.

Liverpool. Produce Market.—The Brokers! Co.

and a large business doing at rather higher rates. North American, 50/ 200/.

Liverpool Produce Market — The Brokers' Cyrcuiss quoies: Bark scarce and a shade higher. Common Rosin film; sales 4.00 bbls at 4/24/5, and 4/6 akked at the close; sine Rosin, 10/6 Ashes in good demand—Pota, 39/23/; Pearis, 47/. Linseed Oilt in request at 35/23/6. Pale Rape selling in small lots at 47/256/. Spirits Turennine in moderate request at 32/23/6. Palm and Olive Oils, a large business doing at cammonatally higher rates. Dygwnosis in fer demand at steady prices. The duil and unchanged. Rice—Transaction arolal but pices firm. Coff and Sugar unchanged, business moderate.

London Markets—Messie, Baring Brothers report: Iron cull. Rails quited at £8; Scotch Fig quiet at 27/275/. Bekadstuffs firm, but transactions on a limited scale.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—MONEY WAS easier, but the Bana of England had not charged its rate of interest. The imports of Gold were large, but they were mostly resulpped, and the Bu hon in the Bank had decreased \$20,000 on the week. COMSOL had undergone to change, closing at 954,005.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Messrs, Bell & Co. report

HAVRE MARKET .- The sales of Corron during the HAVRE MARKET.—The sales of Cotton during the week ending July 15, inclusive, amounted to 4 850 bales at previous rates. New Orleans tree ordinaire 76f Mobile 74f. Stock or band 119,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS a shade lower. FLOUR for July and August delivery at 524-35f. Rock Wheat 80684f.; Wile 28729f. Ashes firm. Covyres steady. Oils firm and unchanged; Whale Oil on the spot 756., and to arrive 57265.50f rrovisions firm, but transactions limited. Bics unchanged, but buyers dee anding a reduction. SCAR firm and higher with a large business. Tallow and Lard firm and tending upward. Dyewoods dull and discoping. Whale some quiet and unchanged.

Passengers.

Miss Mabby and servant, Mr. James Dow and lady, Dr. Burrage and lady, Mrs. Davenport, Mr. Lartin and lady, Rand, lady and two sous, Miss Davenport, Mr. Warren and lady, Miss Closik, Miss Cartis, two Misses Lewis, John Very and lady, Mr. Popperbam and friend, Capt. Farrer Dr. Tucket and lady, Mr. Popperbam and findo, Capt. Farrer Dr. Tucket and lady, Mr. Patterson, Jellerson and lady, Mrs. Jellerson's nurse, Miss Kimmer, two Misses Perry, Mrs. Mary Taonton, Miss E. Cutter Mrs. Wellis and infant, Miss Cheshire, Mr. Steven's maid servant, Miss Moval, Dr. Burrage and servant, Fuof Fance, Chashkath, G. Oakley, A. B. McCreery, L. McCreery, Jas. Meyer, S. S. Lewis, Francis Payne, F. Kaye, G. A. Browa, John Cullidwelt, Dwight Evans, Savage G. Jacques Hirchcock, W. G. S. ewart, Defigomeire, Johnson Means, J. D. Parker.

THE DISASTER TO THE EMPIRE STATE. FALL BIVER, Monday, July 28. Two more of the injured have died since yesterday morning, eleven deaths thus far. Of the eleven others who were injured, it is the ught four only will recover

GOV. GARDNER'S LEITER OF ACCEPTANCE. GOV. GARDNER'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.
BOSTON, MON BY, July 28, 1856.
Gov. Gardner's letter of acceptance of a renomination by the American party, will appear in The Bee tomorrow morning. He adheres to the Springfield platform would be receptained in the Administration of Col. Fremont, and that both would be inflexibly opposed by that of Mr. Buchshan, and the contest be ing in the judgment of Gov. Gardner, "solely between those two gentlemen I shall supply the following the Convection that if elected, his "official action for the "past two years shall be a faithful index of the friends of Col. Fremont, and there is no doubt but that the entire Fremont vote of the State will be thrown in favor of the reflection of Gov. Gardner.

APPROACHING DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. APPROACHING DEMOCRATIC COAVESTION.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Moneay, July 22, 1856.

A split in the Dea ocratic Convention which is to assemble here to-morrow seems at present inevitable. There are rumors affoat that special instructions have been given from headquarters not to it dorre Hickman, but his friends are active in his defense, and both parties threaten to withdraw.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL-THE WEATHER, &c. BALTIMORE, Monday, July 28, 1856.

The Southern mail of Fuesday last is received from

The Southern mail of Pressay has a Secretary all points.

A beary rain storm prevailed here this afternoon for about an Lour. It is still closely.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 28 1856.

There were indications of an approaching storm here this afternoon, but it has apparently blown away.

Harnsareag, Monday July 28, 1856.

It commenced raining here this evening and still continues.

A REMINDER FOR JOHN VAN BUREN.

ONE OF HIS FORGOTTEN LETTERS Mr John Van Buren lately favored us with an pet'e which imparted the information that he had preserved a full collection or his excellent Free-Soil speecees of 1848, and that he found nothing in them inconsistent wite his present position as a member of the Border Ruffian Democracy and supporter of the Cincinnati Stavery extending platform. We fear, hewever, that while our distinguished correspondent has thus kept copies of his speeches he has not been so prudent with regard to (ther expression of the sentiments be formerly entertained. Certainly, he has forgetten the following letter to the State Free Soil Convention of Connecticut in 1850, to which we now beg to call his attention and that of the public:

LETTER FROM JOHN VAN BURBN. NEW YORK, Jacuary 29, 1850.

MT DEAR SIR: I have purposely delayed answering your note of the 3d instant, till I could say, with certainty, whether I could be with you or not, and now regret to reply that my engagements here to morrow will not allow of my absence from the city.

There never was a time when those who desire to There never was a time when those who desired see Slavery prohibited in the Ferritories of the United States, and about hed by the General Government wherever it has the power, were more urgently called upon to speak and net with energy and decision. The recent message of the President in favor of the non-in-terventies policy, ought, I think to satisfy his supporters in the not-slaveholding States that no assistance is to in the not-elevéholding States that no assistance is to be expected from him in resisting the spread of S avery; and that, whatever their hopes in this respect may have been, they are destined to disappointment. The course of Gen. Cases, at the same time, while it is in cenformity with his declarations during the late canvars, leaves us nothing to hope from him, or these who now surtain him. Seeing, as we thus do, an extraordinary conjunction of men determined to arries the action of the Government on this subject, while Slavery steadily advances upon Free Soit, recent events indicate that neither of the two old national pattice (an compel an achievence by their memnent events indicate that neither of the two old national parties can compel an adherence by their members to their respective organizations. Mr. Winthrop, the regular Taylor nomines for Speaker, was defeated by the defection of Southern Taylor men; Mr. Forney, the Democratic comines for Clerk, was defeated by the defection of Southern Democrats. In each instance, Southern candidates were elected by the accession of members from the organization to which they belonged, and under which they were elected. The slave power is ever active, united and faithful to itself. Luaction, by those who have the power to determine this question on the side of Freedom, is, is truth, a surrunger of our territories to Slavery, and the official power of the Government to its advocates.

surrener of our territories to Slavery, and the official power of the Government to its advocates.

Under such circumstances, a deep responsibility tovolves upon the opponents of Slavery. They should, first of sill, be true to their principles, their organization, and their candidates. They should hold their representatives to a strict responsibility, and dismiss them if they faller or bettay their trusts. They should meet and expose the systematic efforts making to alar n the business interests of the country by threats of dissolving the Union—threats which the patriotism of the nation will rebuck and defy. They should scout the compromise with Slavery, which this violence is intended to secure, and hold up to the jost in lignation of his constituents any tepresentative who directly or indirectly assents to it. These are great duties, worthy of the character of a free people. They require nothing but calimness and courage, and these are qualities which cor citizens signally manifest when occasion requires. Humanity, tracon civilization, right and justice are our citizens signally manifest when occasion requires. Humanity, reason civilization, right and justice are with us. The example of other nations cheers while it childer.

Humanity, reach civilization, right and justice are with us. The example of other nations cheers while it chides us.

The entire population of the non-slaveholding States at the last Pre-idential canvass mare profession of the faith of Freedom, and the only rivalry between parties was as to the depth of each other's sincerity.

That faith is now to be manifested by works, and a great and enlightened people will review the execution. It is represented at Washington by men of transcendent ability and courage. Allen, King, Wilmot and Giddings, and several others whom I might name, from their nerve, intellect, irreproachable public and private characters, are singularly adapted to the present risk. They may count on the support of a free and firm people, and take fresh courage in defending the precrous trust conficed to them. But I must stop, I am running forward to anticipate the triumph of truth, which I feel to be certain, when my object was only to excess myest for now attending your Convention, and to glance at some considerations which make activity and energy on our part now an imperative cuty. Again expressing my regret at being unable to join you, and my fervent wishes for the success of the cause you advocate.

cause you advocate. J. VAN BUREN.

The following manifesto, which a friend found extensively and staringly plasarded in a sestion of Western Missouri, calling on the citizens to assemble at Cottleville and denounce a German citizen who had ventured to proclaim his opposition to the Border-Ruffish policy and measures, we publish in elucidation of the idea of Liberty and Free Speech which

in the Slave region:

"ANTI BLACK REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING. "ANTI-BLACK REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.
"GRAND RALLY!"

"A Mass Meeting of ail the Licude of the South and West, freespective of paties or party organizations, will be he d at tettleville on naturday, July 19, 1886, for the purpose of no minating candidates for the Legels ure and County Ufficers, to stand upon the broad platform of the 'Union and the Constitution' and subject to 10 decision whatever from that prince of Abolithotists, 'ARNOLD KREKEL' the man who, apon the ficer of the Couvention at Contieville, held on the 12th inst., publicly asserted as declared that

"David R Atchison was a manderer, and the principal instigator of all the blood shed in Kaneas."

"That the people of dissouri were accessories, and equally guilty, by having nominated for the Senate a man who voted for 15. R Atchison for the Vice-Presidency of the United States."

"That the assistation of the Missouri Compromise and its repair together with the late aggressions in Kaosas, was the work of Missourians, and that soomer than wote for such a man or his friends, he would suffer his right arm to drop from his body,' incording a group of the Nande as 'mur-

or his filends, he would suffer his right arm to drop from his body."

\*\*Bissourians, remember, you have been branded as "murderers' and 'assassins;' as men devoid of common honesty in the political stairs of your common cauntry. You have been der d d with scort and con mpt by a man who, charging pon all the crimas of murcer and bloodsmed perpetrated in Kanas, has wirtus ly upheld sud appleaded the 'Emigrant And Society and its set, by failing to condemn them, either publicly or privately, for the very etermines of which you are accused. Are you willing te stand such treatment of con tempt from one who has thus virtually sold himself soul and body, to the Aboliticists of the North? No! Then down with the GUIZOT DYNASTY! Raily to the Convertion and prove to the world that you will no longer be led submissively to rain and destruction by this 'Traitor prince of Abolition rule.'

\*\*MANY CITIZENS."

PROSPECTS IN IOWA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 23, 1856.

The campaign opens in Iowa with a spirit auspicious of success—not of a faint triumph over the enemies of Freedom, but of their overwhelming detest. The battle-cry of "FREMONT and DAY-TON" is heard and uttered with enthusiasm everywhere throughout the fertile fields of our young State, and no one here entertains a doubt that the nominations of the Philadelphia Convention will be ratified by our people on the first Tuesday in November with an emphasis which will startle the myrmidons of the Slaveocracy both here and

throughout the land.

It is somewhat unfortunate, however, that our State election occurs so soon after their nomina-tions, and at so unfavorable a season of the year as the first of August. There has not and will not as the first of August. There has not and will not be time to perfect an organization previous to tae State election which will enable Iowa to indicate all that it will accomplish in November. It will not, therefore, be wise for our friends abroad to make Iowa the index, in August, of what the people here and elsewhere will resolve at a later season. We shall certainly carry the State in August, but in November we shall succept it like a whirlwind.

The cause of this anticipated increase in Novell The cause of this anticipated increase in November over what the friends of Free Territory may reasonably look for in August, are apparent enough—at least with us. The strongholds of the Buchancers is in our larger cities and towns, where they can always be railied and their attendance at the polls secured. Ours, on the courrary, are to be found at the farm-house, by the plow, and in the barvest fields. At this season, while every farmer is busy in garnering the rich products of his toil, it is difficult to meet him except alone, and, unless satisfied that his vote is absolutely necessary, there are very many who will not lutely necessary, there are very many who will not luctance of the farmer to leave his fields in the midst of his harvest, and the little time we have had in which to prosecute the canvass, will ac-

count for the comparatively small majority Iowa will give the Republican cause in August. I think that majority will be much larger, peveryheless, than that she gave to Gov. Orimes two years choose the largest country in November, when the State will have been thoroughly canvassed when the people of the country as well as of the town are at leisure, and when all are thoroughly aroused to the importance of the work before them, Iowa, so long weeded to I coe Foccism, will speak for FREE TERRITORY and FREMONT, with a voice of thunder. You can set her down for 10,000 majority at least. G. P.

## FROM PHILADELPHIA.

From Our Special Correspondent. PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 96, 1866.

Philadelphia, in regard to an understanding of national politics and of total dignits and power, exhibited toward the South, is now where New-York was ten years ago. In a word, it is cosentialis dough faced, very respectable, very conservative, and deeply sensible about offending "our Southern brett rep;" or is other words, in the main willing to allow these brethren not only the privilege of making laws over fitteen Slave States more barbarous than Russia can show, but going to sleep under the violent possession by the South of a new territory larger than the original Thirteen States; under the Southern and dough faced threat States; under the Southern and dough faced threat to annex Cuba piratically; under the new definition of powers of the Union which, according to Governor Wise, are chiefly to allow slaveholders to get \$5,000 a head for "niggers;" under, in a word, the total revolution and protestion of every manly sentiment and political truth which have made us a nation.

As for the "favorite son of Pennsylvania"—a city of that State which owns such a son, might as As for the "favorite son of Pennsylvania"—a city of that State which owns such a son, might as soon adopt the morals of Lafitte the pirate—for Buchanan's Cetend manifesto is no better, neither is the Cincinsati platform into which Bachanan says he is received, anything but the approval of the highest crimes known to the operators at the gallows. The party lines of this county are simply the lines which are drawn out and inside of a prison, the lines between men who about crimes and those who say they are anxious to commit it themselves, and approve of its commission by there.

and those who say they are anxious to commit it the mselves, and approve of its commission by thers.

But Philadelphia, so deadly proper, has not been disturbed since one bright day the sun of Liberty was craped by one Commissioner Ingraham, who only sent the wrong man into boodage, as if any but a wrong man could be sent into chains and Slevery. The infernal law still remains, the Constitution of the United States being a mostery. But somehow or other when people are God-for sake they want to pray, and so the other day this city, which has "conquered its prejudices." does catch niggers, does grab free niggers when it cannot get the genuine runaways, does sat the dist of the plantation—this city has just performed the following act of contricion: The Councils passed a resolution that in future on the Fourth of July, the Mayor or somebody else, shall, in the presence of the citizens, from Independence Hall, read that despised old document, the Declaration of Independence! Think of it, Richard Vaux reading the Declaration of Independence, and all its old melanchely by ic-like phrases of men being created equal, and indorsed with all those glorious old rights—the same Mayor who, the other night, presided over the ratification of the crime of crimes, the Cincinnati Piratical Platform, the document which applands broken faith, rapine, murder, desolation, Savery, and in the fifth of the additional resolutions, cries Amen to the biggest idea of brigandage devised since that which led to the partition of Poland. Deadly, lively, proper Philadelphia, to ask for the reading of the Declaration of Independence; better ask for the reading of that passage from Milton where the devil addresses the sun, and calle upon evil to be his good.

The Pennsylvanian, a Democratic Custom-House

dence; better ask for the reading of that passage from Milton where the devil addresses the sun, and calls upon evil to be his good.

The Pennsylvanian, a Democratic Custom-House organ of this city, exhibits this merning, in a very naive manner, the same prostration of doughfacery which belonged to New-York some years back, when The Journal of Commerce published the list of New-York merchants who were not admirers of the peculiar institution. This Custom-House sheet here to-day publishes a list of certain members of the Republican Club, saying it was picked up by a gentleman, &c., and capitalizes the names of the mercantile firms who had the imprudence to set their names down to such a Jeffersonian body. The Pennsylvanian then enlarges in a palmetto strain on the Republicans—on what certain Southrens heard at a Republican meeting uptown in this city and a lot of enormities. What are we coming to? Does Franklin Pierce or Buchanan, or any other white slave of Southern masters think that they are going to bully men into crying hosannah to the source of all iniquity, because there is some cotton raised in the South—a limited number of bales of which are consumed in this city? What is the pecuniary value of the South to Pennsylvania? Not more than forty cents a head; and it would be dear to sell citizens at that sum, be assured, oracles of The Pennsylvanian. head; and it would be dear to sell citizens at that sum, be assured, oracles of The Ponnsylvanian.

There is no act on history of more consul meanness than such attempts which are habitual meanness than such attempts which are habitual with the doughfaces, and simply find a tangible form in such cases as this of The Pennsylvanian. To force a man to sell his principles with his wares, is to crush all moral life out of him. The physical laws of the universe so invaded, and the heavens would fall

eavens would fall.

Do you not think with such an expose of ante-Do you not think with such an expose of anto-diluvian doughfacery in this city, there is pleaty to do? And if it be not done quachly, it will not be done at all. Except Friends' Meetings, Tyngs, Rood's, Furness's churches, and one or two others of the two or three hund ed temples devoted to the sanctities and eternities, there is not one, so far as I can learn, that has uttered the first word against the crimes perpetrated by millions in the person of their Government, and against villaines in mass which make ordinary theft, arson and murder respectable in comparison.

against the crimes perpetrated by millions in the person of their Government, and against villables in mass which make ordinary theft, arson and murder respectable in comparison.

An anecdote told me by an eminent merchant and manufacturer of this place is apropose of the attempts of the terrorist prints to provent merchants baving epinions of their own. This mercantile house some years ago, as now, would not conquer their prejudices. They did believe in the old revolutionary doctrines as to Slavery. This faming beresy it was necessary to try to crush. They satisfied their Southern customers with their wares and their prices. But most warehouse here then being like unto plantations, a Southern merchant undertook to lecture this "abolition concern." Was it true that they believed so and so about the negroes, about free soil, and all other kindred villainies? It was. Could they expoot, then, to live off of Scuthern custom holding such doctrines, so insulting to the South, so destructive to her interests, and so forth? It could not be; such Abol-tionism must cease, or the Southern custom would leave their house, and so forth. And the plantation lecturer having, as he supposed, completed the force of his terrorism, then gave an order for certain goods.

"Very well," said the Philadelphis merchant, "we shall be pleased to sell to you for cash." "For cash!" exclaimed Chivalry—"why, I have always had four months' credit:" "So you have," was the reply, "but we can sell to you on credit no long: I sou have shown that you would violate the principles of trade, and would make custom go to opisions, and not to the cheapest market. Any man who adopts this system must soon be bankrupt; sud, sorry as we are, we cannot trust you say longer. Whatever you purchase of us must be for cash before the delivery of the goods."

This bappened lucrally as here recited. There is no doubt of the fact. And what was the consequence? Did the Southern dictator shop elsewhere? No; he could not be so well suited by any other terms than cash bef

REMARKABLE ESCAPE — The Rochester (M. Y.)
Union totices a remarkable escape on the Central
Rellicad, pear Leckport. A small boy, son of Mr.
Richarcson, was struck by the locometive and thrown
a distance of eighty five teet by actual measurement,
a distance of eighty five teet by actual measurement.
The fireman said he first haw the child in the air come
office in fact from the ground and supposed it yes a
dog. Though at first insensible, the child had nearly
recovered.